

GOLD MINES IN SOUTH AFRICA.
And how easily they could be destroyed if the Boers should advance upon a steel.
NEXT SUNDAY'S REPUBLIC.

NINETY-SECOND YEAR.

WILLING TO RUN AS AN INDEPENDENT.

Dewey's Personal Motive Is a Desire to Defeat McKinley.

IS A "CLEVELAND DEMOCRAT."

Purposes That Are Ascribed to Men Said to Be Back of the Admiral's Candidacy.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

New York, April 5.—"Satisfied from the expression of opinion throughout the country this morning that his nomination by the Democrats at Kansas City is unlikely, Admiral Dewey stands willing to run for the presidency on an independent ticket."

So runs the New York Herald's Washington dispatch recording the news.

The correspondent adds:
"Since his announcement as the people's candidate, he has, in conversation with friends, who desired to know his politics, stated that he is a Cleveland Democrat. In conversation with a caller this morning, he declared that he had never voted in his life, and had no decided political views until Mr. Cleveland's last nomination. He was then so strongly impressed with the man and the platform adopted by the Democratic party that he was tempted to go to his home in Vermont and cast his vote for Mr. Cleveland. He was unable to do so, however, because of official duties at the time."

Sound-Money Caterer's Work.

"Admiral Dewey has admitted to friends that he was encouraged to enter the race by a caterer of sound money Democrats."

"Former President Cleveland and some of the gentlemen who were members of his cabinet and other men identified with the Palmer ticket of 1880, are understood to be supporting the Admiral in his candidacy. Their object is to prevent Mr. Bryan from obtaining the Democratic nomination at Kansas City, certainly to defeat his election."

"Admiral Dewey's purpose on the other hand is to defeat McKinley. The Admiral resents certain events which have occurred upon him, he would look for a platform similar to that of the Sound Money Democrats, brought up to date by the insertion of planks dealing with expansion, the status of the new dependencies, the Pacific and the Philippines and other questions upon which he thinks the people would like him to express his views. Since it appears that the Admiral's candidacy will be generally conceded to be too late for him to secure the Democratic nomination, it is declared that the Admiral will be willing to accept a nomination on an independent ticket."

Would Hurt McKinley.

"Those who favor the Admiral breaking away from the regular parties believe that the result would be that he would draw more votes from Bryan. Practical politicians here appreciate that the full effect of the Admiral's announcement is to draw from Bryan. Practical politicians here appreciate that the full effect of the Admiral's announcement is to draw from Bryan. Practical politicians here appreciate that the full effect of the Admiral's announcement is to draw from Bryan."

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THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

ST. LOUIS, MO., FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1900.

WHEN A PRINCE COMES OF AGE.
A story of important happenings that will soon transpire in Germany because of that event.
NEXT SUNDAY'S REPUBLIC.

PRICE (In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.)

EAGER TO GET IT OFF THEIR HANDS.

House Republicans Accept All Senate Amendments to Puerto Rican Bill.

TWO PROTESTS IN CAUCUS.

The Seven Republicans Who Voted Against the Bill Did Not Attend the Conference.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Republicans of the House, in caucus to-night, decided to take the shortest possible route to a termination of the Puerto Rican tariff problem by concurring in all the Senate amendments and sending the bill directly to the President.

There was a feeble protest from Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, chairman of the Insular Committee, and Mr. Moody of Massachusetts, who favored standing out against the features of the civil government scheme attached to the bill by the Senate. They objected especially to the Senate provision making all the members of the Upper Council of the Puerto Rican Legislature appointees of the President and clothing them with the power to grant franchises; but the sentiment of the caucus was overwhelmingly against them.

None of the Republicans who voted against the original House bill was present at the caucus to-night. As soon as the Republicans absent from Washington can be summoned here, as early as Monday, if possible, the matter will be brought before the House under a special rule.

Alternative motions probably will be cut off under the rule. There has been no decision as to the time to be allowed for debate.

Cannon's Plan.

There was a fairly large attendance at the conference. Not one of the seven Republicans who opposed the original bill—Messrs. McCall of Massachusetts, Littlefield of Maine, Lorimer of Illinois, Crumacker of Indiana, Hyatt of Wisconsin, Lane of Iowa and Warner of Illinois—was present. At a conference held by them they decided not to recede from their former position. Consequently they considered it useless to attend the conference to-night.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois, chairman of the Republican caucus, presided. Mr. Payne of New York, the floor leader of the majority, made a short preliminary statement as to the necessity for harmonious action. He said that the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee were agreed that so far as the Senate amendments to the tariff provisions of the bill were concerned they should be concurred in. He pointed out that the amendments supported the position of the House for a tariff, and that concurrence involved no abandonment of the course to which the Republicans of the House had committed themselves.

He further stated that the provisions extending the tariff to the Philippines would be concurred in. He pointed out that the amendments supported the position of the House for a tariff, and that concurrence involved no abandonment of the course to which the Republicans of the House had committed themselves.

Didn't Depend on Outsiders.

After some minor discussion about the spelling of the word "Puerto Rico," Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, chairman of the Insular Affairs Committee, took the floor and made an earnest speech against the acceptance of certain features of the Senate bill. His remarks were directed chiefly against the Senate's provision regarding the upper House, or Council, of the Puerto Rican Legislature. The Senate provided that all the members should be appointed by the President, whereas the House bill makes half of them elected. The power given to the Council to grant franchises was another feature which Mr. Cooper opposed. Mr. Cooper had taken great pride in the provisions of the House bill relating to franchises and corporations, and he spoke with confidence in the conclusions by which the concurrence in the Senate's civil government scheme.

Mr. Moody of Massachusetts followed Mr. Cooper along the same lines. Mr. Payne of New York, however, moved concurrence in all the Senate amendments. His motion evoked enthusiasm, and it was evident that the House as a body was in favor of a termination of the struggle by the shortest route.

Mr. Groves of Ohio, Mr. Cannon of Illinois and Mr. Ray of New York advocated concurrence in the Senate bill. As the debate proceeded the leaders, one after another, urged this course. Speaker Henderson finally concluded with a rousing speech in favor of the Senate bill. The amendment was taken on Mr. Henderson's motion, the yeas were overwhelmingly in the affirmative, and the bill was passed.

Chairman's Statement.

After the caucus Chairman Cannon gave out a statement as follows:
"It was a fairly harmonious caucus. The best of temper was displayed. Mr. Payne moved concurrence in the nineteen Senate amendments covering the revenue features of the bill, and Mr. Henderson moved concurrence in all the Senate amendments. His motion was taken on Mr. Henderson's motion, the yeas were overwhelmingly in the affirmative, and the bill was passed."

Guards Deporting Them From Ponce, Puerto Rico.

Ponce, Puerto Rico, April 5.—An announcement having been made that the Puerto Rican Benevolent Society would receive the poor of Ponce, the town is simply overwhelmed with an army of starving and pauperized folk. No fewer than 20 men, women and children, sick and starving, are living in the corridor of the City Hall and in a kiosk on the plaza. Most of these are fed by the society. Letters have been received, amounting to 5,000 more on the way.

The city will deport outside paupers who are now here, and the station guard will prevent the entrance into the city of others. The price of provisions continues very high, and discontent grows, but thus far there has been no public demonstration.

It is reported that an executioner has been found to carry out the sentence passed by the Puerto Rican Supreme Court upon five murderers, condemned to be tarred, and the garrotting will take place Saturday.



TOO LATE!

PRECEDENT FOR ZIEGENHEIN.

Walbridge Preferred Charges Against a Number of Officials in His Administration.

DIDN'T DEPEND ON OUTSIDERS.

Cases of City Attorney Butler and Health Commissioner Brennan in Particular Are Cited for Comparison.

Mayor Ziegenhein's refusal to prefer charges against Supply Commissioner E. C. Meier and Police Judge George B. Siderer is being contrasted with the conduct of a former Mayor. In the administration of Mayor Cyrus P. Walbridge there were several cases where city officials were tried on charges and removed from office. The circumstances in two were strikingly similar to those in the present instance.

It has been the claim of Mayor Ziegenhein that he cannot start an investigation of the Supply Department. He admits that an inquiry is called for on account of the charges of corruption and recommendations for the removal of the two officials which are contained in the report of the February Grand Jury, but in his letter to the grand jurors he says the question was as follows:

"To enable me to do this it is necessary for some one to prefer written charges against them; otherwise I cannot proceed." City Counselor Ben Schumacher declares that the Mayor's position is well taken. He goes even further by stating that there is no precedent which permits the swearing of witnesses by the Mayor, provided there should be an inquiry. The charges of improper conduct when off the job preferred by the Grand Jury against Judge Siderer were met with this from the Mayor:

"The charges must affect his conduct as an officer and not as a private individual before I can legally investigate." In the administration of Mayor Walbridge the removal of the two officials which are contained in the report of the February Grand Jury, but in his letter to the grand jurors he says the question was as follows:

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LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

Missouri—Showers Friday and Friday night; clearing Saturday; southerly winds.

Illinois—Increasing cloudiness Friday; probably rain Saturday; winds shifting to fresh easterly.

Arkansas—Rain Friday; clearing Saturday; easterly winds.

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